

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT (EA)

FOR

Replacement of the Kennel Facility (Building 949)

GLN 11-6002

F. E. WARREN AIR FORCE BASE, WYOMING

January 2012

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1. INTRODUCTION.

Francis E. Warren AFB (FEW or Base) proposes to demolish its existing Kennel Facility (Building 949) and replace it with a new Kennel Facility west of the Combat Arms and Training Maintenance (CATM) building.

2. PURPOSE AND NEED FOR ACTION.

The current Kennel Facility (Building 949) has been determined to be inadequate for housing working dogs. A new facility is needed that can provide the necessary health and safety conditions for working dogs.

The current Kennel Facility has failed numerous veterinary health inspections due to inadequate pen size for the animals (5' (feet) x 6' (feet) vs. an adequate 8' (feet) x 10' (feet)). Inadequate pen size can lead to working dog injury. The current Kennel Facility also fails to meet sanitation standards: it has a 3" (inch) diameter drain instead of the required 6" (inch) diameter drain, and also lacks the ¼" (inch) per square foot slope to the floor that would allow for proper animal waste drainage. The current Kennel facility also lacks a fire suppression system, an additional fenced yard for canine exercise, and an adequate mechanical system for central air circulation. In addition, the current Kennel facility is close to a Housing area, is close to FEW's Perimeter Fence, and is not an adequate distance from children's play areas.

It will be more expensive to renovate the current Kennel facility than to demolish the Kennel and build a new facility.

3. SELECTION CRITERIA.

3.1. Location

Kennel location should be supplied by necessary, pre-existing infrastructure (i.e. electricity, water, sewer, roads, etc.) to reduce construction and site preparation costs.

Kennels should not be placed in a built up, busy area of the installation. Low amounts of surrounding activity ensures that working dogs receive adequate rest to perform effectively when required for duty.

Kennels should be located outside of highly populated, high activity areas..When dogs are located in areas of moderate to high activity, the dogs will create a noise distraction to people living and working in the area.

3.2. Size

Kennel location should provide enough space for construction of the required outdoor training areas and the kenneling of up to 12 MWD should a future kennel building expansion be necessary.

3.3. Infrastructure

Kennel location should be supplied by necessary, pre-existing infrastructure (i.e. electricity, water, sewer, roads, etc.) to reduce construction and site preparation costs.

Kennel should be located in a compatible land use area (50 m from sewer or storm drainage system to avoid potential mosquito infestations in nearby standing water).

3.4. Security

Kennel location should meet the security needs of MWD facility and surrounding areas.

Kennel location should be removed from areas of pedestrian and vehicular traffic, and areas hosting youth-oriented activities. There is a possibility that children would attempt to play with or harass MWDs, risking injury to children and canines.

Kennel location should be removed from areas of frequent traffic and living areas; if a MWD were to escape from a kennel in a populated area, it would pose a substantial threat to the surrounding public.

4. SCOPE OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT.

This Environmental Assessment (EA) is required by the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process (32 CFR § 989), the National Environmental Policy Act (Public Law 91-190), Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations (40 CFR §1500-1508), and Air Force Instruction 32-7061, The Environmental Impact Analysis Process (1995). This Environmental Assessment identifies, describes, and evaluates the potential direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts that could result from the construction of the proposed action. This Environmental Assessment also identifies mitigation and/or management measures to prevent or minimize environmental impacts.

5. DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES.

5.1. Alternative A-No Action.

The current Kennel facility (Building 949) would not be demolished and a new Kennel facility would not be constructed. The Base would continue to use the existing inadequate kennel facility.

5.2. Alternative B-Preferred Alternative - New facility west of the CATM facility.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new facility west of CATM facility that is in compliance with health and safety codes for working dogs. The new MWD Kennel facility will be approximately 70,000 sq. ft. in size and will meet all current veterinary health and safety regulations. The new Kennel building will contain kenneling facilities for up to 12 MWD and administrative and maintenance facilities for kennel personnel. The Kennel's outdoor facilities will include a dog break area, a dog exercise area, and a dog obedience and demonstration area. Construction of the new Kennel facility is projected to begin in April 2012.

5.3. Alternatives Considered but Eliminated from Further Analysis (See Table 1.)

5.3.1. Alternative C - New facility west of building 4200.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility west of building 4200. Alternative C does not satisfy the condition that current security conditions at Building 4200 and the new Kennel facility are maintained. Security conditions would be compromised at Building 4200 because of the increase in traffic associated with building of a new Military Working Dog Kennel.

5.3.2. Alternative D - New facility east of building 1506.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility east of building 1506. Alternative D does not satisfy the condition that the new Kennel facility must be located at least 50 meters from any storm drainage or sewer drainage areas due to potential mosquito infestations in storm drainage areas. A future storm sewer system is planned to be located near Building 1506.

5.3.3. Alternative E - New facility near the 1500's buildings.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility in the open space near the 1500's buildings. Alternative E does not satisfy the condition that the new Kennel facility must be located at 50 meters away from any drainage areas. Both proposed locations in 1500's area, east of building 1501 and east of 1500, would be located within 50 meters of a storm drainage lake or a future storm sewer system. The new Kennel facility must be located at least 50 meters away from a storm drainage system due to potential mosquito infestations.

5.3.4. Alternative F - New facility north of the horse stables.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility north of horse stables. Alternative F does not satisfy the condition that current security conditions must be maintained for any buildings adjacent to the new Kennel and for the new Kennel Facility. The proposed location north of horse stables is close to off-base housing and does not have utilities available. The proximity of off-base housing and a proposed helicopter operations facility has the potential to compromise security for the new Kennel facility, the proposed helicopter operations facility, and off-Base housing due to increased traffic in the area.

5.3.5. Alternative G - New facility east of the missile transfer pad.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility east of the missile transfer pad. Alternative G does not satisfy the condition that the new Kennel facility must be located at least 50 meters away from a storm drainage area, due to potential mosquito infestations in drainage areas. A storm drainage system is planned to be located directly adjacent to the missile transfer pad, which would place it within 50 meters of the proposed Kennel facility.

5.3.6. Alternative H - New facility north of Building 1502.

The current Kennel facility will be demolished and replaced with a new Kennel facility north of Building 1502. Alternative H does not satisfy the condition that current security and safety conditions must be maintained for any buildings adjacent to the new Kennel and for the new Kennel Facility. The location north of building 1502 is in close proximity to both a new firing range and the base perimeter. This location is also located too close to traffic traveling to and from the 1500s area to be secure enough to house a new Kennel building.

6. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT.

6.1. General Setting.

FEW is located in the southeastern corner of Wyoming on the western edge of the city of Cheyenne, in Laramie County. It is approximately 11 miles north of the Colorado-Wyoming border, 100 miles north of Denver, Colorado, and 45 miles west of the Nebraska-Wyoming border.

The Base encompasses 5,866 acres and is oriented in a general north-south direction. The Base is bounded on the east by Interstate Highway 25, which separates the Base from high-density residential areas of Cheyenne. The Base is bounded on the west by Roundtop Road, low-density residential development, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture High Plains Grassland Research Station. The Base is bounded on the north by generally open rangeland and on the south by State Highway 210, low-density residential development, and open rangeland.

FEW is the second-largest employer in the area. The base currently employs 956 civilians and 3,764 military personnel, with payroll and expenditures infusing over \$304 million into the local economy in fiscal year 2004.

6.2. Meteorology.

FEW experiences moderately warm summers and cold winters. The average annual temperature is 46° Fahrenheit (F). The average daily maximum and minimum temperatures are 83° F in July and 26° F in January. Temperature extremes range from -34° to 100° F. Annual average precipitation is about 14 inches.

6.3. Noise.

Existing sources of noise on the installation include fixed-wing aircraft from the Cheyenne Airport, rotary-wing aircraft from the installation's helicopter operations, the Burlington Northern Santa Fe railroad, vehicle traffic on surface streets, and dispersed construction areas.

6.4. Air Quality.

Under provisions of the Clean Air Act (CAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for air pollutants considered harmful to human health and the environment. The CAA established two types of national air quality standards. One set of limits (the primary standard) protects health; another set of limits (the secondary standard) is intended to prevent environmental and property damage. A geographic area that meets or exceeds the

primary standard is called an **attainment area**; areas that don't meet the primary standard are called **non-attainment areas**. Laramie County is designated as an attainment area for all criteria air pollutants.

6.5. Water Resources.

The installation is located within the Crow Creek Watershed, which is part of the South Platte River Basin. Perennial surface water resources located on the Base include Diamond Creek, Crow Creek, North and South Pearson Lakes, and Lake Centennial. The installation contains approximately 127 acres of wetlands delineated on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory (Figure 2). While variable, depth to groundwater generally exceeds five feet throughout the installation.

6.6. Safety and Occupational Health.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO): The preferred location (described in “Alternative B”) is located within the area of a former Army range. A funded project exists to clear UXO from the area and will be completed prior to beginning construction of the proposed Kennel facility. A Safety and Occupational Health Plan will be required as part of the construction contract.

Trichloroethylene (TCE): The chemical compound trichloroethylene is a chlorinated hydrocarbon commonly used as an industrial solvent. Five plumes of trichloroethylene - contaminated groundwater have been discovered on the installation. These plumes cover approximately 700 acres. These plumes are not located in proximity to “Alternative B,” the preferred Kennel construction site and will not impact construction.

6.7. Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Waste, and Solid Waste.

Hazardous materials are used on FEW. Residues from these materials are collected at 15 Satellite Accumulation Points (SAPs). Hazardous wastes are transferred from the SAPs to the base's Hazardous Waste Characterization Site (Building 944) where they are categorized and prepared for shipment. After characterization, wastes are transferred to one of six, 180-day hazardous waste storage buildings (Buildings 945-941).

FEW does not manage any active solid waste landfills. Solid waste (trash) is collected, weighed, and transported to the City of Cheyenne landfill for disposal.

6.8. Plant Communities.

Three primary vegetation communities occur on the Base: (1) shortgrass prairie grassland; (2) wet (mesic) meadow wetlands; and (3) riparian areas – cottonwood and willow. The shortgrass prairie grassland is dominated by blue grama (*Bouteloua gracilis*), western wheatgrass (*Elymus smithii*), needle-and-thread grass (*Stipa comata*), and fringed sagewort (*Artemisia frigida*). Wet meadows on the Base are dominated by foxtail barley (*Hordeum jubatum*), Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pratensis*), tall wheatgrass (*Elymus elongatus*), baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), tufted hairgrass (*Deschampsia cespitosa*), bluejoint grass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*), and sedges (*Carex spp.*). The riparian areas are dominated by a shrub scrub community of sandbar willow (*Salix exigua*), strap willow (*Salix lingulifolia*), and crack willow (*Salix fragilis*), with scattered

cottonwood (*Populus deltoides*) and green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*) trees and herbaceous understory similar to the mesic meadows. Much of the previously disturbed and reclaimed areas on the Base (e.g., small arms impact area) are dominated by planted crested wheatgrass (*Agropyron cristatum*), which was planted as part of restoration efforts (WEST 2001b).

Developed areas of the Base have a woody vegetation component that, while not originally present, is extremely important for wildlife, aesthetic, cultural, and social values. Plains cottonwood, Colorado spruce, Ponderosa pine, and green ash are the most important woody vegetation species on the installation. There are no wooded areas of five acres or greater on the Base; however, the urban forest is an intrinsic component of the current environment of the Historic District.

Several noxious weed species are known to occur on the Base. Of these species, Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*), and Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) are the most prevalent.

6.9. Wildlife.

A relatively large herd of pronghorn antelope (*Antilocarpa americana*) inhabits the Base. Although the pronghorn on the installation are a part of the larger Iron Mountain herd, most reside on the installation year-round. The Base population was approximately 325 animals in 2003. The pronghorn are free ranging and occur throughout the Base, including the developed urban areas.

At least 139 species of birds have been recorded on the Base. Included among the several species of waterfowl are the tundra swan (*Cygnus columbianus*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), and wood duck (*Aix sponsa*). The birds-of-prey recorded on the Base include the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), and several species of hawk (*Buteo spp.*) (WEST 2001b).

6.10. Threatened and Endangered Species of Concern.

The Colorado Butterfly Plant (*Gaura neomexicana* spp. *coloradensis*) has been listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act since October 2000. Colorado Butterfly Plant populations are found on FEW, but do not occur within the project area.

The Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse (*Zapus hudsonius preblei*) has been listed as Threatened throughout its range since August 2011. The Preble's Mouse is not known to occur within the project area.

The installation supports a pre-release conditioning facility for Black-footed ferrets (*Mustela nigripes*), a federally listed endangered species. This fully enclosed facility is operated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Ferrets are imported to the facility from captive breeding locations during the summer months, and then removed from the facility several weeks later for transport to release sites in various regions of the United States. There are no other known endangered species on the installation.

Other species of concern that may inhabit the Base include the swift fox (*Vulpes velox*), mountain plover (*Charadrius montanus*), and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*).

6.11. Cultural and Archeological Resources.

F. E. Warren AFB has approximately 208 impressive brick structures listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Most of these facilities are located within the central core of the Base, designated as a Historic District in 1969 under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act [16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*], and designated the Fort D. A. Russell National Historic Landmark in 1972 (Figure B-9). The Base also contains 131 archaeological sites; of which, 71 are eligible or potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (30 C.F.R. 60).

6.12. Geography/Geology.

F. E. Warren AFB lies within the High Plains section of the Great Plains Physiographic Province. Rocks within the region range in age from Pre-Cambrian to recent, and are composed primarily of shale with small amounts of sandstone, siltstone, and limestone. The Base is in Seismic Zone 1, which means there is a minor seismic event probability. Base topography is characterized by broad plateaus that are nearly flat in the historic core, and increase in slope along the ridgelines and along Crow Creek.

Elevation ranges from 6,080 feet in the southeastern portion of the Base, to 6,365 feet in the northern portion. Most areas with slopes of 10 percent or greater, which are generally considered unsuitable for construction, are located in the undeveloped northern third of the Base.

The predominant soil series on the Base is classified texturally as loamy, with an average topsoil depth ranging from four to six inches. The subsoil is primarily alluvial clay that extends from a depth of approximately 6 to 36 inches. Refer to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, *F. E. Warren Air Force Base Soil Report* (1992), for additional detail.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES.

There are no anticipated impacts to Air Installation Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ), Hazardous Materials or Hazardous Waste, Plant Communities or Wildlife, Water Resources, Utility, Transportation, or Environmental Justice conditions associated with construction of a kennel at the proposed location.

7.1. Resource Impacts - Alternative B - Preferred Alternative Only.

7.1.1. Land Use.

- A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - The Base General Plan's existing land use designations for the proposed site would change from "open space" to "community" use (Figure 1). The proposed site is appropriate for construction of the kennel facility with regard to land use compatibility.
- B. Proposed Management Practices – There no management practices required for changes in land use designations.
- C. Cumulative Impacts – The construction of the kennel facility, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, do not significantly affect Base land use patterns. The Base General Plan

indicates that planned future land use patterns will not change significantly from existing land use configurations (F. E. Warren AFB 2004). Future development is not expected to adversely impact land use on the installation.

7.1.2. Geology and Soils.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - Ground disturbance during construction/demolition will create a short-term increase in the potential for soil erosion. It is anticipated that the entire area of the selected site will be graded in order to construct the new facility, access road, and parking areas. The soils most widespread on the Base are susceptible to wind and water erosion.

B. Proposed Management Practices – The construction/demolition contractors will be required to provide erosion and sediment control measures in accordance with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The area of bare soil exposed at any one time by construction/demolition operations shall be kept to minimum. The erosion and sediment control measures should substantially reduce soil erosion associated with the project.

C. Cumulative Impacts – The construction of the kennel facility, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not significantly impact the soils on the installation. Development on the installation will disturb soils in the future. This is not expected to adversely impact soils on the installation.

7.1.3. Air Quality.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - A short-term increase in fugitive dust will be generated by ground disturbing activities during construction/demolition of the facilities. There will also be a short-term increase in vehicle emissions generated by construction/demolition equipment. A long-term increase in localized vehicle emissions associated with operation and use of the kennel is expected. The Base is in an attainment area, therefore, an air conformity analysis is not needed.

B. Proposed Management Practices – Construction/demolition contractors will be required to implement procedures to minimize dust particles associated with project activities. The contractors shall maintain excavations, stockpiles, haul roads, permanent and temporary access roads, and other work areas within or outside the project boundaries free from particulates that would violate federal, state or local air pollution standards or create a nuisance. To minimize erosion and fugitive dust, bare soil will be re-vegetated as soon as practicable.

C. Cumulative Impacts – There are no anticipated long-term impacts to air quality associated with the construction/demolition project. The construction/demolition of the kennel facilities, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not

significantly impact installation air quality. Planned future land use patterns will not change significantly from existing land use configurations (USAF 2004). Planned future development is not expected to change the air quality status on the Base or in the surrounding area.

7.1.4. Noise.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - There will be a short-term increase in noise associated with construction/demolition activities. However, noise generated by construction activities should not constitute a nuisance. Traffic to the new kennel facility will be minimal and not increase noise in the vicinity.

B. Proposed Management Practices – Contractors will be required to work during daylight hours.

C. Cumulative Impacts – The construction/demolition of the kennel facilities, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not cause a significant noise impact. Planned future land use patterns will not change significantly from existing land use configurations (USAF 2004). The increase in noise, other than during construction activities, resulting from future development is expected to be insignificant.

7.1.5. Solid Waste.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - There will be non-hazardous construction/demolition debris generated by this project, such as cleared vegetation, excess lumber, and other non-hazardous building materials. Disposal of these materials is the responsibility of the contractor.

B. Proposed Management Practices – The contractor is responsible for ensuring that generated wastes are disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Contractors will be required to provide a waste plan that identifies their methods of and locations for solid waste disposal, including clearing debris.

C. Cumulative Impacts – The construction/demolition of the kennel facilities, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not significantly impact solid waste management. The amount of solid waste generated by the new kennel facility should not exceed that generated by the facility it is replacing.

7.2. Safety and Occupational Health.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts – The proposed site is within an area with known UXO.

B. Proposed Management Practices – A separate contract for clearance of the construction site is in place to clear the site prior to beginning construction on the facility.

C. Cumulative Impacts – The clearance of UXO from the site, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not significantly impact safety and occupational health. The Base has cleared portions of the former Army range for other Base projects. The Record of Decision for the range clearance was that undeveloped areas would be cleared as necessary; e.g., to allow construction of Base facilities.

7.3. Cultural/Archeological Resources.

A. Direct and Indirect Impacts - There are no National Historic Register-listed or eligible sites or known archaeological sites within the project area.

B. Proposed Management Practices – In the unlikely event that archeological resources are encountered, the project proponent shall follow the guidance as outlined in the FEW Cultural Resources Management Standard Operating Procedure for the Unanticipated Discovery of Archaeological Resources.

C. Cumulative Impacts – The construction/demolition of the kennel facilities, when combined with the impacts of other projects on or proximate to the Base, does not significantly impact management of archeological resources on the Base.

8. PERSONS AND AGENCIES CONSULTED.

The following agencies/individuals were contacted and/or provided a copy of the EA during its original preparation in order to afford an opportunity for comment on the content of the document. Agency consultations are required per 32 CFR 989.14(d).

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office 2301 Central Avenue Cheyenne, WY 82002	John Wright (90 MW/EM) Chief, Environmental Restoration F. E. Warren AFB, WY 82005	Todd Eldridge (90 CES/CEAO) Community Planner
Travis Beckwith (90 CES/CEAO) Historic Preservation Officer F. E. Warren AFB, WY 82005	Kurt Warmbier (90 MW/JA) Attorney Advisor, Environmental Law F. E. Warren AFB, WY 82005	

9. REFERENCES.

9 CFR Chapter I Part 3 Animals and Animal Products Standards.

32 CFR § 989, Department of the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP).

90 MW Plan 32-2, 90th Missile Wing Hazardous Waste Management Plan
AFI 32-7042, Waste Management.

AFPAM 32-7043, Hazardous Waste Management Guide.

AR 190-12. Military Working Dog Program. June 2007.

FEW Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan, dated August 2009.

FEW Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan, dated May 2006.

FEW Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, dated December 2010.

Western Ecosystems Technology (WEST), 2001b. *Fish and Wildlife Management Operational Component Plan for Francis E. Warren Air Force Base.*

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, Air Quality Division Permit MD-1287 (MD-1287).

10. LIST OF PREPARERS

10.1 Preparers

Name	Sections	Background	Experience (years)
Kurt Warmbier	1-6	B.S., Biology; M.S., Environmental Management; M.P.A.; J.D.	22
Jennifer Howenstine	1-6	B.A., Biology, Masters, Environmental Science	4

10.2 Reviewers

Name	Agency	Title
Kurt Warmbier	USAF, 90 MW/JA	Attorney Advisor, Environmental Law

Table 1. Comparison of Alternatives with Selection Criteria.

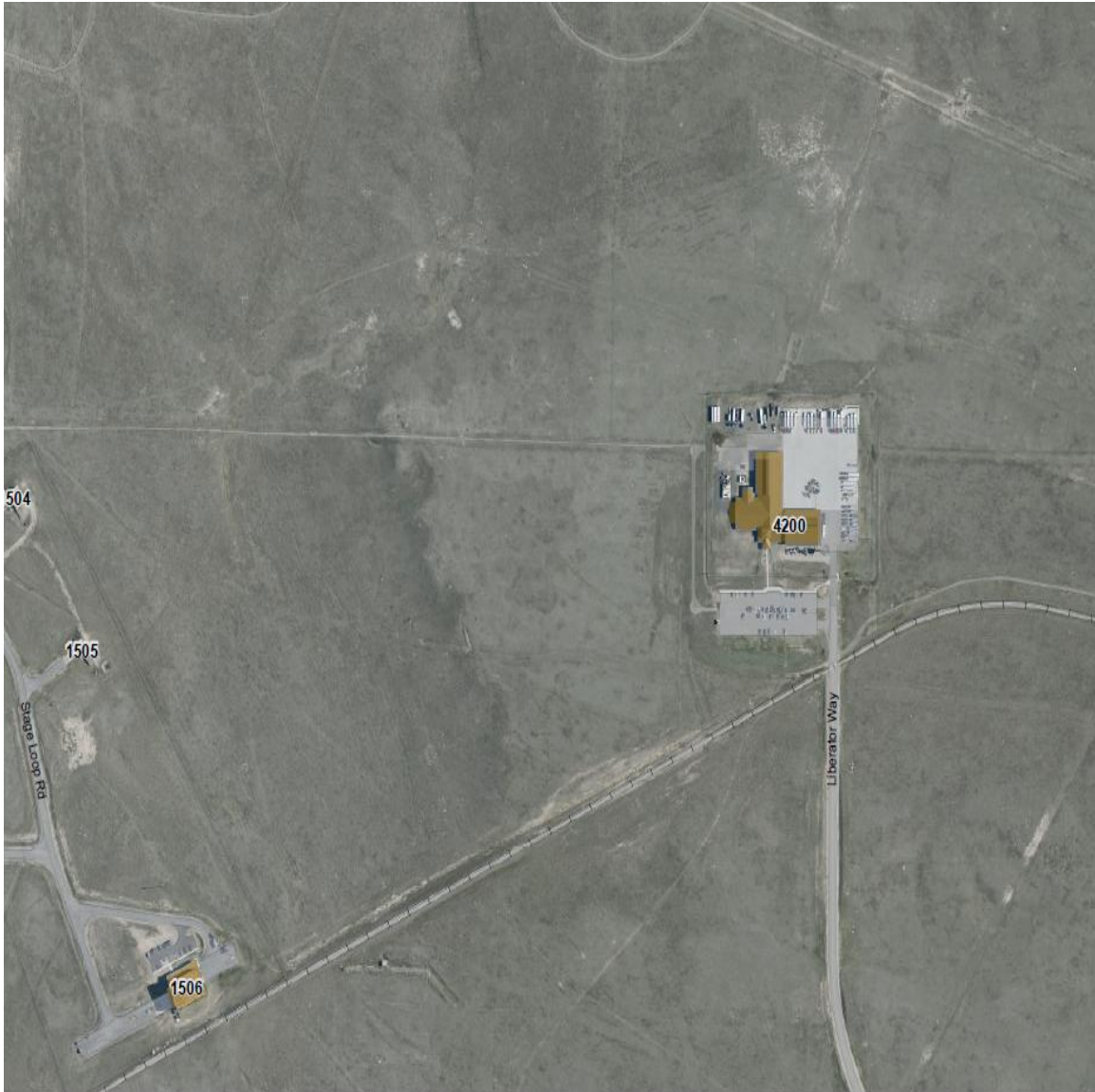
Selection Criterion	<u>Alternative A</u> (No Action)	<u>Alternative B</u> (Preferred)	<u>Alternative C</u>	<u>Alternative D</u>	<u>Alternative E</u>	<u>Alternative F</u>	<u>Alternative G</u>	<u>Alternative H</u>
Kennel is located in a compatible land use area (50 m from sewer or storm drainage)	N/A	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
Kennel location provides enough space for construction of largest possible MWD facility	N/A	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO
Kennel location is supplied by necessary infrastructure (i.e. electricity, water, sewer, roads, ect.)	N/A	YES	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES
Kennel location meets security needs of MWD facility and surrounding areas	N/A	YES	NO	YES	NO	NO	YES	NO

FIGURE 1. PROPOSED KENNEL LOCATIONS.

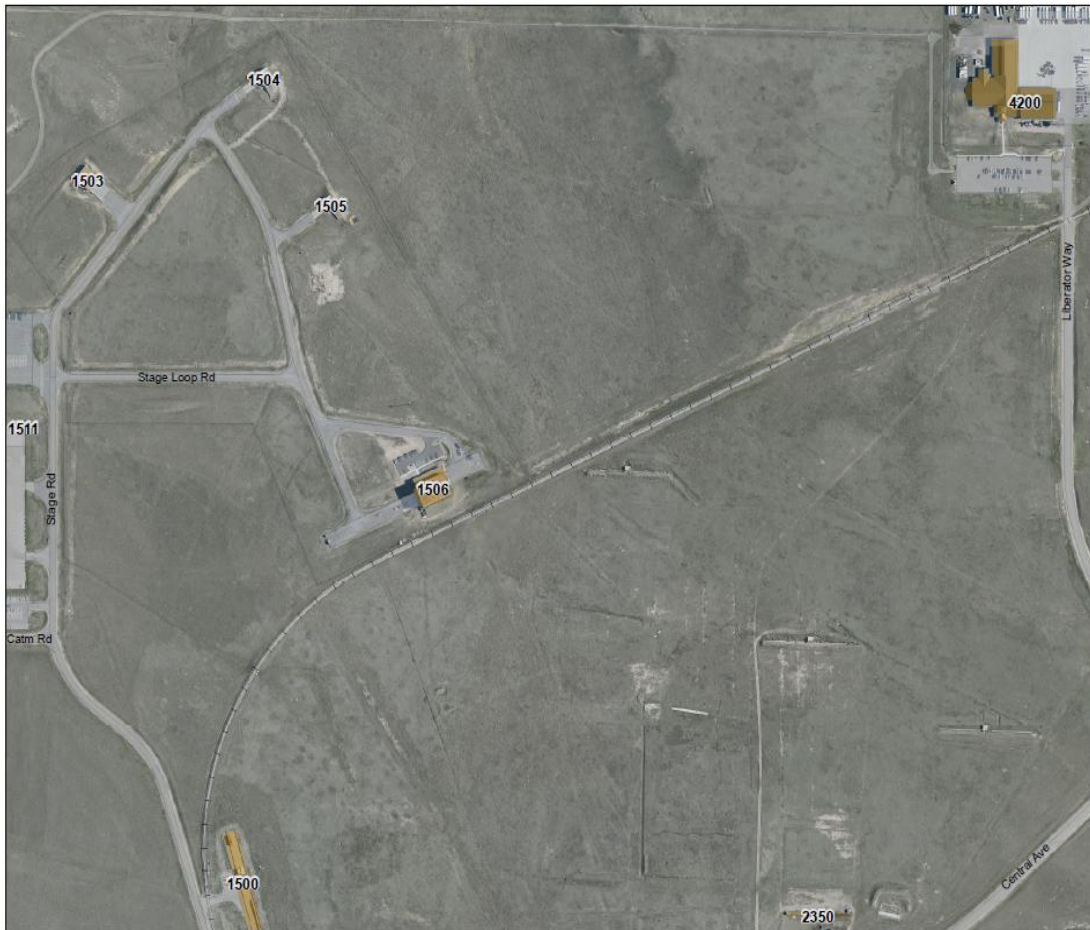
Alternative B (Preferred Alternative). New facility west of the CATM Building (Bldg.2340).



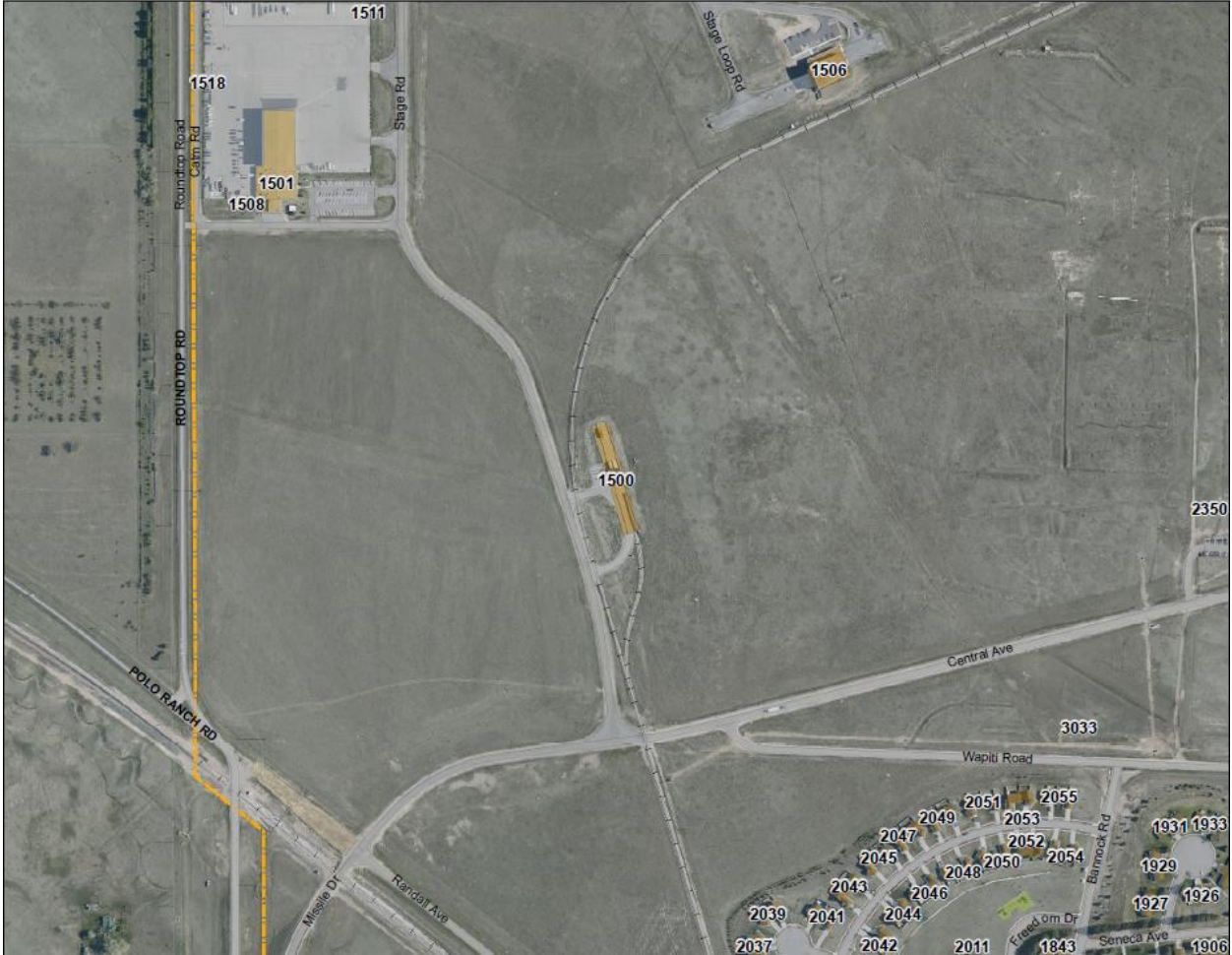
Alternative C - New facility west of Building 4200.



Alternative D - New facility east of Building 1506.



Alternative E - New facility near the 1500's Buildings.



Alternative F - New facility north of the Horse Stables.



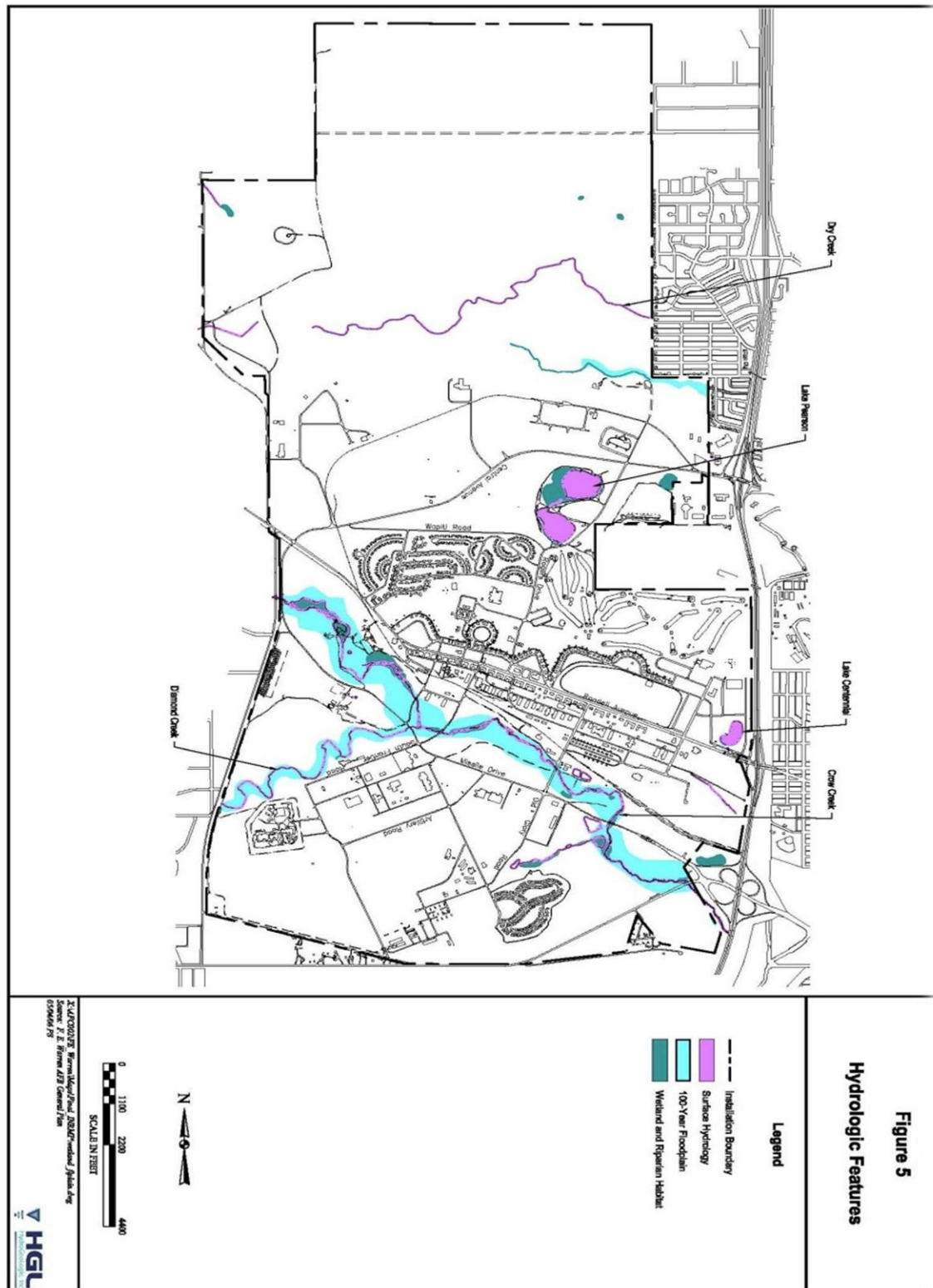
Alternative G - New facility east of the Missile Transfer Pad.



Alternative H - New facility north of Building 1502.



FIGURE 2. F.E.WARREN HYDOLOGIC FEATURES AND WETLAND LOCATIONS.



The architectural drawings include an orientation plan and two 3D views of a building.

Orientation Plan: A detailed floor plan showing the layout of the building. It includes a central corridor, multiple rooms, and a large open area. The plan is oriented with North at the top. Dimensions are provided for various sections of the building. A scale bar indicates 1/8" = 1'-0".

3D View 2: A perspective view of the building from the side, showing the roofline and the arrangement of windows and doors. The building has a gabled roof and a mix of brick and stone masonry.

3D View 3: A perspective view of the building from the front, showing the main entrance and the overall facade. The building features a prominent central entrance with a small porch and a large window above the door.

